

A C A R D.

IN order to enable the Public at large, and particularly the very numerous and respectable Subscribers who have honoured Mr Donaldson with their countenance and support, to form an idea of what may be expected in his present publication, he now submits to their review a Prospectus, in which the various particulars proposed to be discussed, and the order of their arrangement are exhibited.

To prepare the reader for a comprehensive and particular account of the present state of agriculture in Great Britain, it has been deemed proper, in several introductory chapters of this work, to explain many general points, previous to the discussion of those which may be considered by the practical farmer as more immediately interesting.

Mr Donaldson has only further to add, that, though he has spared no pains to render the subjoined plan as complete as possible, yet, should it appear to the Subscribers that any thing material has been omitted, he will thankfully receive and duly attend to whatever information any of them may be pleased to communicate on the subject.

Chap.	Sect.		Chap.	Sect.	
		INTRODUCTION, in which is traced the progress of British Agriculture from the invasion by the Romans to the present period.	X.		Classification of different soils, and an account of the rotations of cropping best adapted for the various kinds of soils and situations.
I.		Natural and acquired advantages enjoyed by Great Britain in favour of agriculture.	XI.		Manures most commonly used in Britain, their natures, qualities and effects.
	i.	The climate on the whole favourable to agriculture.	XII.		Culture of the different kinds of crops, and the uses to which they are generally applied.
	ii.	Soil, its nature and varieties, favourable for raising crops of different kinds, and for rearing horses, cattle, &c.		i.	Grain, as wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans and rye.
	iii.	Populousness of Great Britain, and the disposition of the people at large to labour and industry.		ii.	Green crops, as potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c.
	iv.	Circumstance of Great Britain being seldom the seat of war.		iii.	Natural and artificial herbage, as that of meadows, clover, rye-grass, &c.
	v.	Nature of the British government, which secures to every one the fruits of industry.		iv.	Hops, hemp, flax, &c.
	vi.	Bays, harbours, navigable rivers, canals, turnpike-roads, &c.		v.	Orchards, and the method of making cyder and perry.
	vii.	Means of improving the soil, which may be obtained from the earth, sea, lakes, &c.		vi.	Fallowing, and some observations on drill husbandry.
	viii.	Woodlands, plantations, &c. producing, besides shelter, timber for constructing farm-houses, implements of husbandry, &c.	XIII.		Manner of harvesting the crops in each of the two kingdoms, and the best methods of preserving them afterwards.
	ix.	Relative situation of Great Britain in regard to other countries.	XIV.		Live stock, horses, black-cattle, sheep, hogs.
	x.	The flourishing manufactures and immense commerce of Great Britain.	XV.		Dairy husbandry, as practised in the most approved manner in different counties.
II.		Geographical and agricultural description of each county in Great Britain, with some observations regarding the manner in which the lands are employed or occupied.	XVI.		Means most generally used for the improvement of land, as, inclosing, draining, embanking, paring and burning, irrigation or the watering of land, &c.
III.		The division of landed property in Britain—Tenures under which estates in land are held—Entails.	XVII.		Woods and plantations.
	i.	The division of landed property.		i.	General observations on the present state of the forests and woodlands in Great Britain.
	ii.	A brief account of the various tenures under which estates in land are held.		ii.	The best modes of planting and managing woodlands suggested.
	iii.	Remarks on the impolicy of permitting proprietors of land in a commercial and manufacturing country to entail their estates.	XVIII.		Waste lands and commons.
IV.		The Farmers of Great Britain.		i.	Waste lands, their present state, and the means by which they may be most effectually improved.
		The King—Great proprietors—Yeomen and farmers properly so called—cottagers, including such as cultivate small farms and lands adjoining to towns and villages—The unproductive class of farmers.		ii.	Commons, the extent and improper management of many of the commons in England, and some hints for rendering them more productive and beneficial to the nation.
V.		Proper size of farms—Leases—Rent.	XIX.		Roads, markets, corn-laws, weights and measures.
	i.	Proper size of farms considered in various points of view.		i.	Roads, public and parochial, their present state.
	ii.	Tenor of leases—What appears the most equitable for landlord and tenant stated.		ii.	Markets for the agricultural productions of the kingdom.
	iii.	The different kinds of rent payable in Britain.		iii.	Effects of the former and existing corn-laws on the agriculture of Britain.
	iv.	Terms of entry to a lease—What are the most convenient for all parties.		iv.	Present state of the weights and measures, and the advantages which must necessarily take place from establishing one general standard for Great Britain.
VI.		Farm-houses and repairs—Houses necessary according to the size of the farm, and the system of husbandry adopted.	XX.		Obstacles to further improvements in agriculture, and the means by which these may be most effectually removed.
VII.		Implements of husbandry most commonly used in Britain.	XXI.		Improvements suggested, and the best means to be adopted for encouraging the spirit for agricultural improvements, which is at present so general.
VIII.		Farm-servants, their wages, and the different modes in which they are maintained.	XXII.		Miscellaneous observations, containing many particulars, either entirely omitted in the preceding part of the work, or only mentioned in a cursory manner.
IX.		Price of provisions, and the reasons why it is higher in some districts than in others.	XXIII.		Conclusion, comprehending a summary of the present state of British agriculture—the national and private advantages which might be expected to result from further improvements—the necessity of the Legislature paying particular attention to this important object, in consequence of the increasing population, &c.